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Volume XXXIX.....No. 157

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. At 7:30 P. M. Matinee at
10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—CHRIS AND
LENA. At 1 P. M. Matinee at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at
2 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE
LADY OF THE LAKE. At 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:45 P. M.
At 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Tulton street, opposite the City Hall.—Transatlantic
Novelty Company. At 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.—Benefit of Mr. Samuels.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 54 Broadway.—ON HAND, and VARIETY ENTER-
TAINMENT. At 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirtieth street.—FATE. At 8 P. M. Matinee
at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.LYCUM THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Sixth avenue.—LA PRINCESS
GORGES. At 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
Bowery.—JACK HERRAWAY AMONG THE BRIG-
GANDS. At 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MIN-
STRELS. At 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue.—THOMAS' CON-
CERT. At 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, near Broadway.—Bullock's Royal Ma-
jorities. At 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.COLISEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—LONDON BY
NIGHT. At 1 P. M. Matinee at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street.—GRAND
FRAGMENT—CONGRESS OF NATIONS. At 1:30 P. M. and
7 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, June 6, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy
and warm.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks yesterday
were dull and fluctuating. Gold opened and
closed at 111½, the best price being 111½.THE WEATHER in England does not indicate
a good harvest.THE FACT that Jefferson Davis is coming
home seems to be important enough to be
made the text of a despatch from London.THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has passed
a resolution directing that all articles sent to
the United States for exhibition at the Centennial
Exhibition in Philadelphia shall be
admitted free of duty. This is only a proper
inducement to foreign manufacturers who
care to risk land and sea travel to take part
in the display.THE CONGRESS OF EUROPEAN POWERS which
is to meet at Brussels, July 15, will consider
the subject of international law during a time
of war. There is no question of greater im-
portance, and if it can be satisfactorily set-
tled the Great Powers will save the expense
and annoyance of joint high commissions, and
be able to shake hands instead of doubling up
their fists at each other.OUR PILGRIMS have reached the pleasant
Pyrenean town of Lourdes and have made
their devotions at the beautiful grotto by the
side of the mountain stream rendered memo-
rable by the prayers and visions of the Sister
Bernadette. A sacred banner, woven by
American hands, was suspended in the lofty
nave amid the other silken and laced trophies
of devotion. From thence the company went
to Marseilles, proposing to go to Rome by sea.It was proposed in the Senate yesterday to
send a copy of the Agricultural Report to
"each organized grange of the Patrons of
Husbandry." The Senate rejected the motion,
feeling, wisely, that it would be as absurd to
recognize these fantastic organizations as it
would have been to recognize the old Know
Nothing dark lantern clubs.THE WESTERN CRUSADERS seem to have
drawn the green curtain down. While on the
stage they attracted a great deal of attention
to the general subject of temperance, and un-
doubtedly accomplished some good. The
trouble with such an eccentric movement,
however, is that the ladies can pray on the
sidewalk in pleasant weather only, while the
rumsellers can deal in logwood all the year
round.THE MEMORIAL presented to the House of
Representatives by Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylv-
ania, in favor of a rate of postage of one
cent a pound on newspapers and two cents a
pound on other periodicals seems to be based
upon a sound principle—the principle that in
the postal service revenue comes from cheap,
and not dear, postage.THE FALL ELECTIONS AND THE CURRENCY
QUESTION.—There are seventeen State con-
ventions announced to meet between June 10
and August 26, and the Chicago Tribune, referring
to this fact, declares that the financial ques-
tion must be considered by each one. It ar-
gues that, Congress having failed to settle the
question, "the conventions must take cogni-
zance of it. It is the question on which the
elections in the fall should be made to turn.
Candidates should pledge themselves to one
side or the other on this all-important prob-
lem. The candidate for election or re-elec-
tion to Congress who is non-committal on the
Currency bill and the President's veto, or on
the course he will advocate himself, whether as
Senator or Representative, when the question
comes up again, should be branded as a coward,
a trickster and a pettifogger."

The Third Term Question.

This question divides itself into two parts—
First, whether President Grant desires and
can secure a third nomination by the republi-
can party; and, secondly, whether his nomi-
nation and election would be dangerous to
our free institutions. When, last year, the
HERALD sounded a note of alarm, and dis-
cussed at some length both branches of the
question, an incredulous portion of the public
press attempted to belittle the subject by
alleging that the apprehended danger was
purely fanciful and visionary. It was con-
tended that Grant could not possibly think of
running for a third term, and that even if he
did, and was elected, his success would be no
just occasion of alarm. It will not be difficult
to show that our contemporaries were in
error on both these heads. As to the first,
nothing need be said at present, when half
the newspapers of the country are discussing
the question of a re-nomination in a tone
which concedes that it rests in the
choice of the President himself
whether he will be again the candidate
of the party which has twice elected him.
The truth seems to be recognized now that a
President who wields the colossal patronage
which attaches to that office since the war, may
easily secure a majority of the delegates to the
National Convention, if he chooses to exert
his influence for that purpose. So convinced
have many of our leading contemporaries be-
come that the idea of a third election is not
chimerical, that one of the ablest and
shrewdest of them, the Cincinnati Commercial,
a journal which has long been in pronounced
hostility to Grant and was an ardent promoter
of the Cincinnati Convention in 1872, has
recently attempted to show that a third elec-
tion would not be an event to make any great
fuss about, inasmuch as it could happen only
by the votes of the American people who
would retain their freedom to vote against him
for a fourth term if they should not continue
to like him. Nothing could be more idle than
for a leading anti-Grant journal to promulgate
this reassuring view, if there be no
danger of his re-election. It would be all-suf-
ficient to say that he cannot possibly be re-
elected if there was any good warrant for
holding that opinion. The fact that such an
opinion is now felt to be untenable is a full
vindication of the forecasting sagacity of the
HERALD in rousing public attention to this
danger last year. It only remains, therefore,
to vindicate the soundness of the HERALD's
judgment in thinking that such an event would
be fraught with extreme peril to our institu-
tions.

We do not ask the country to pay implicit
deference to our unsupported opinions. We
are aware of the grudging reluctance with
which credit is given, either to a public man or
a public journal for more than one kind of
excellence. When a journal has acquired the
HERALD's reputation for procuring news
superficial minds are apt to imagine that this
is incompatible with a cool, clear judgment of
the drift of political tendencies, and when it
expresses an opinion which is both true and
startling it is attributed to a desire to make a
sensation, and exact inquiry is seldom made
into its soundness. What the HERALD said
last year as to the stupendous peril of
electing a President for a third term was,
in substance, the opinion of the greatest
and most trusted statesmen who have
acted leading parts in our government,
and of the most philosophic foreign ob-
servers who have closely studied our institutions.
The arguments we presented when we in-
troduced this subject ought to have been con-
vincing; but for the sake of those who regard
high authority as of greater weight than sound
reasons we will show that our opinions are
such as all judges of recognized competence
have felt themselves compelled to adopt after
mature reflection on this subject. Let our
citizens should seem tedious we will select
only names of the first distinction and repro-
duce only fragments of their emphatic lan-
guage.

We begin with Jefferson, a man of genius
and political sagacity, if we have ever had one
in our public affairs. He was the first of our
great statesmen who ever expressed himself
with decision on this question. In 1807,
when Jefferson's second term was approach-
ing its honored close, the legislatures of
several States made formal addresses to him
requesting him to stand for a third election.
To all those addresses he replied in a tone of
grateful, appreciative courtesy, and in all the
replies, though differing in other respects, he
inserted, in precisely the same words, this
deliberate and carefully prepared passage:—
"If some termination to the services of the
Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the constitu-
tion, or supplied by practice, his office, nomi-
nally for years, will in fact become for life;
and history shows how easily that degenerates
into an inheritance. Believing that a
representative government, responsible at
short periods of election, is that
which produces the greatest sum of happiness
to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act
which shall essentially impair that principle,
and I should unwillingly be the person who,
disregarding the sound precedent set by an
illustrious predecessor, should furnish the
first example of prolongation beyond the second
term of office." The country ac-
cepted Jefferson's well weighed views on this,
as it has on almost every other subject, and
no State Legislature and no body of citizens
ever afterwards suggested even to the most
admiral and popular President, a wish that
he should be re-elected after a second term.
Since 1807 the views of that great and gifted
statesman on this point have been accepted
with as implicit a deference as if they were
a part of the constitution. Indeed, a very
eminent and able public man, a distinguished
member of the whig or anti-Jefferson party,
regarded the usage thus settled by Jefferson
as equivalent in moral force and binding obli-
gation to a constitutional inhibition. We refer to John C.
Spencer, the eminent New York lawyer and
statesman, who was solicited by the pub-
lishers of the American reprint of the
English translation of De Toqueville's cele-
brated "Democracy in America" to edit that
great philosophical work and supply correc-
tive notes. In one of its chapters De Toque-
ville takes decided and admirably reasoned
ground against the re-election of American
Presidents permitted by the federal constitu-
tion. Mr. Spencer, in a long note appended
to that chapter, treated the settled usage of
never re-electing a President beyond his second
term as invested with a sacredness equal

to a constitutional provision. We insert this
pertinent extract from the note:—"There is
an important fact bearing upon this question
which should be stated in connection with it.
President Washington established the prac-
tice of declining a third election, and every
one of his successors, either from a sense
of its propriety or from apprehensions of the
force of public opinion, has followed
the example; so that it has become as much
a part of the constitution that no citizen can
be a third time elected President as if it were
expressed in that instrument." De Toque-
ville's able chapter on this subject is well
worth republication at length, and unless
General Grant drops his suspected intention
we shall take occasion to lay it before our
readers; but it may suffice for the present to
call attention to the fact that the most sa-
gacious and philosophical foreign commentator
on American institutions has stated reasons
of great cogency and force against even one
re-election of a President.

De Toqueville's opinion on this subject is
corroborated by the publicly declared views
of the two most eminent and remarkable states-
men who made a figure in our public life
at the time he visited this country to gather ma-
terials for his great work. We refer to
Henry Clay, the acknowledged leader
of the whig party, and Andrew Jack-
son, then President by the votes of the
triumphant democracy. Both of these dis-
tinguished political leaders thought that the
federal constitution ought to be so amended
as to preclude even one re-election of a Presi-
dent. We will first quote the views of An-
drew Jackson. In his first annual Message to
Congress that great democratic statesman and
popular idol recommended an amendment to
the constitution giving the election of the
President to the direct choice of the people.
He added:—"In connection with such an
amendment it would seem advisable to limit
the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single
term, of either four or six years." Henry Clay,
the great and equally idolized whig leader,
recommended in a speech he made in 1840
an amendment to the constitution embodying
"a provision to render a person ineligible to
the office of President of the United States
after a service of one term."

De Toqueville cannot be regarded as a
mere theoretical speculator on our institu-
tions when his judgment is thus cor-
roborated by the formally declared opinions
of the two most illustrious and experienced
American statesmen of that period. But if
one re-election of a President is contrary to
sound policy, what ought to be said of two or
an indefinite number? It is notorious that a
President during his first term spends his
time in intriguing for a second, whereas if he
were limited to a single term he would have
no motive but to promote the good of the
country. If it be once conceded that a Presi-
dent may be perpetually re-elected, without
any limitation, every second term becomes as
bad as a first, and every administration is
debased into an electioneering intrigue for
the succession. When the Southern States
seceded it was for their obvious interest to
court public approbation by such approved
changes as general experience sanctioned.
They, accordingly, extended the Presidential
term to seven years, and forbade a re-election.
There can be no reasonable doubt that that
was a wise provision, introduced with a
view to reconcile doubtful supporters to seces-
sion by connecting it with a real and un-
deniable improvement. It must be apparent to
readers who attend to even the few authorities
which our space has allowed us to cite that
the HERALD, in its warning protest against the
advent of Caesarism, was only repeating the
mature, settled convictions of the greatest
statesmen and most philosophic writers who
have deliberately examined this subject.

THE PRESIDENT has taken the somewhat ex-
traordinary step of communicating his views
to the country on financial questions in the
shape of a memorandum addressed to Senator
Jones, of Nevada. The constitution provides
that all expressions of opinion of this charac-
ter on the part of the Executive shall be
communicated to Congress in the form of a
message. We presume there will be some
temper shown by the inflationists in refer-
rence to what may be regarded as an in-
fringement of the rights of Congress.
The country, however, will not be over-
critical, especially as the President has
as much right to express his views as
any other citizen, and the country may take
them for what they are worth. It has been a
subject of complaint, too, that the adminis-
tration has never had a policy on financial
questions, and that Congress has been com-
pelled to legislate in the dark. So, on
the whole, this is a wise, frank, manly
step on the part of the President. His views
are, in the main, sound, and, if adopted, will
serve the best interests of the country. They
form a striking contrast to the wild delusions
of his predecessor on the same subject, and
should be read with attention and profit by
the Rocky Mountain statesmen and others
who believe that the way to resume specie
payments is to buy a few printing presses and
issue reams of new "currency."

WE PRINT elsewhere a full translation of
the speech of M. Rochefort at the Academy of
Music last evening. This will be an appropri-
ate pendant to the now celebrated man-
ifesto addressed to the HERALD a few days
since, and which has attracted so much atten-
tion. The lecture sustains M. Rochefort's
reputation as a literary man of re-
markable merit. His whole tone, however,
is repugnant to republicanism, as we under-
stand it, and nothing could be more disap-
pointing to France than the triumph of his
author and his friends. M. Rochefort is still
a young man, who has made a noted name
and has done a great deal of harm. Our best
wish for him is that he may learn modera-
tion, wisdom and patience, and especially the
truth that France is large enough for all
Frenchmen, and not simply for those who
wear the bonnet rouge.

A GOLDEN RULE.—The editor of the Journal,
of Bucyrus, Ohio, lays down a golden rule
to the editorial profession when he says,
"Editors should rise above asking any privi-
leges whatever. There was no other business
which was permitted to send its productions
through the mail, and he could see no reason
why any editor should condescend to accept
it." Editors are like other men in this battle
of life, and have no rights but what they can
purchase or earn.

Some Advice to President Scott.

Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, has been
elected President of the Pennsylvania Central
Railway Company. The cheerful Wall street
reporters tell us that "great confidence
is felt in Mr. Scott's management," and
that "he is now, by all odds, the
most powerful railroad man in the world."
When we come to inquire into the reasons
for this resonant compliment we learn that in
addition to his new dignity "he is already
President of the Pennsylvania Company, the
agency by which the Pennsylvania Railroad
leases several Western roads; President also
of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis
Railroad; of the Texas Pacific and the Atlan-
tic and Pacific;" "a controlling director of
the Southern Railway Security Company,
which has the management of a great network
of railroads in the South," "and a director in
a large number of other roads." The Penn-
sylvania Central goes from New York to the
West like one of the old Roman roads of the
Empire. We take the deepest interest in the
gentlemen who are intrusted with its affairs.
We have no doubt Mr. Scott will make an
acceptable President. A man who has risen
from the village school and a wayside freight
office to be "the most powerful railroad man
in the world" must have many qualities de-
manding our respect. His new station, how-
ever, will be so highly perfumed with that
incense of praise which always follows new
presidents, no matter the extent or variety of
their functions, that it may not be unwelcome
for us to give him a word or two of advice.

The first thing that appears to us is that Mr.
Scott has too much to do. Napoleon Bonaparte,
sometime French Emperor, had con-
spicuous success in handling the French Em-
pire. He was as gifted a man as Mr. Scott, even
if all that is told of Mr. Scott is true, and was
regarded by complimentary journalists just as
Mr. Scott is regarded now by the same class as
"the most powerful man in the world." His
troubles began when he permitted his ambition
to carry him beyond the French Empire, to
aim at becoming "a controlling director" in
German and Russian affairs, and in the man-
agement of a "great network" of kingdoms
and principalities. Complimentary journalists
say now of Napoleon Bonaparte what we trust
they will never have cause to say of Mr.
Scott, that he was too sanguine, too
daring, too reckless, that he forgot that
human endurance had a limit, and that
when man was made by the Almighty the
Supreme intention was that he should be
of the universe and not its master. Compli-
mentary journalists have a way of following
success with incense and failure with moral
reflection, only the incense is apt to come too
early and the moral reflection too late. Mr.
Scott can be the efficient President of one
railway company; but we are afraid he must
neglect three or four at least when he assumes
the control of five or six. To us it seems that
the Southern Security Company, if it really
means to manage "a great network" of rail-
roads in the South," is a tremendous, and,
no doubt, praiseworthy undertaking for one
man. If this company or any one man in it
can in twenty years succeed in reconstructing
the railway system of the South he will be-
come a public benefactor. But he cannot do
this and at the same time direct the Pennsylv-
ania Central. Our advice to Mr. Scott is to
retire from one or the other.

Then this matter of Pacific railways is some-
thing! Jay Cooke was a great man in his
day, quite as conspicuous as Mr. Scott, and
complimentary journalists incensed him as he
went up, and improved his fall with moral
reflections which as yet have no end. If
we are not badly informed Jay Cooke
assumed the management of one Pacific
railway, and it threw him. Yet here Mr.
Scott is in charge of two, not to speak
of "the great network" of Southern rail-
ways and the Presidency of the Pennsylvania
Central. Does he really expect to build these
railways, and if so where is he to find the
money? In Congress, perhaps, or in foreign
markets. Well, we can think of no more
dismal errand just now than a pilgrimage to
Washington to lobby for a subsidy, unless,
perhaps, it is a journey to London to induce
Englishmen to invest the money they have
saved out of Emma Mine and other "unparal-
leled opportunities" in Pacific railways. And
when we consider that this duty devolves
upon one who is already President of
a mighty railway, not to speak of the
"great network," we cannot but have our
fears. We have nothing against Pacific rail-
ways. To be sure, we do not accept all the
"statistics" as to land values and the income
from the buffalo and antelope trade, nor have
we a perfect faith in Sioux and Arapahoes as
the basis of a steady passenger traffic, and
we cannot overcome the prejudice that popu-
lation of some kind is necessary to sustain
a railway—we mean a population of men,
not coyotes and prairie dogs; but at the same
time we should like to have a railway across
every parallel of latitude so long as we do not
have to advance the money. Mr. Scott may
have a noble ambition to build these roads.
Let him indulge it! But our advice to him
would be either to give his mind to one thing
or the other—to the Pennsylvania Central or
the Pacific. He cannot manage both any
more than Napoleon Bonaparte, "the most
powerful man in the world," could manage
France and Spain.

Finally, Mr. Scott would do well to avoid a
premature candidacy for the Presidency of the
United States. It was an axiom of the la-
mented Horace Greeley that in a free country
any man could be a candidate for the Presi-
dency, and, if not overcome by scruples of
modesty, be sure of at least one vote. Far be
it from us to deny this privilege to Mr. Scott,
but at the same time if a true man takes care
of a railway as important as this that now falls
to Mr. Scott he can well afford to lay aside all
Presidential aspirations. We have not always
been free from the impression that a nomi-
nation of a railway magnate to the Presidency
indicates an expression of rural editorial
gratitude for a free ticket or a yearly adver-
tisement. It would be well to make these
courtesies to the press the recompense for
silence on all such subjects. Bands of music
and outpourings of the people and banquets
are to be avoided. This is to impose a great
restraint upon a city as eloquent and hospi-
table as Philadelphia, with its tendency to
celebrate every human achievement in terrapin
and song. But Mr. Scott must be equal to the
highest responsibilities. It is only a barren
honor, after all, to be "the most important
railroad man in the world." Let him make

the Pennsylvania Central the most efficient
and useful railway in the United States, and
content himself in the doing of that work
alone, and he will have fame enough for one
man to enjoy, and the feeling, when evening
falls upon him, that his labors have been full
of fruit and comfort, and not ending, as the
labors of so many great men from Napoleon
Bonaparte down have ended, in bankruptcy,
disappointment and despair.

Our Summer "Opening Day."

The trusty chronicler of weather news gives
token of a goodly day for the races. From
our reports in another column the display at
Jerome Park will surpass any meeting ever
before known on the American turf. We call
the opening at the Park our American Derby
from the tendency to compare every event in
America with a corresponding circumstance
abroad. We select our adjectives in a spirit of
emulation, for the Jerome opening is an
event more attractive in itself than any foreign
festival of the same character. Necessarily, a
meeting of this kind must be peculiarly Ameri-
can in spirit. The great races in
England and on the Continent are interna-
tional. French horses have won the Derby
and English horses have won the Grand Prix.
There is scarcely a meeting at Longchamps
or on the Epsom Downs which does not fly
the colors of English and French turfmen.
Our Derby is almost absolutely a contest be-
tween American horses. It is interesting to
note, also, as an illustration of what we have
succeeded in doing with our turf, that the
American horse has become as distinctive an
animal for speed, endurance and the highest
qualities of blood as the famous steeds of
Europe, and there is every reason to hope
that with the present spirit of progress and
the extraordinary interest taken by our people
in the improvement of the horse, we may have
animals surpassing in the highest qualities
even those of Andalusia and Arabia.

The meeting at Jerome Park is an interest-
ing event in another sense. It is the opening
of that season of outdoor life the development
of which is becoming so marked a feature
of our American character. During the win-
ter we hibernate. Our social life is not
unlike the seclusion of those birds and beasts
who hide from the cold and snow. We en-
crust ourselves in society and lie hidden and
baked away under the protection of the opera
and banquets, the close ballroom and the
crowded lecture hall. We shrink from the
winter, which Northern nations welcome,
and find our comforts under the gaslights and
before the blazing fire. But with spring
our whole life opens, and we become
like the birds and beasts who seek the green
fields and streams, the mountain air and the
sweet sunshine as soon as the days begin to
lengthen. Who is it that says we are a cold,
solemn, heavy-eyed people, with no laughter
or merriment or boyishness in our nature?
Here is our Derby Day, to which so many
of our men and women have been look-
ing forward with anticipation, which will pre-
sent, if all auguries do not fail us, as brilliant
a spectacle in the way of fashion, dress, variety,
beauty and splendor, as ever the Academy on
the gala nights when Nilsson sank in
tenderness and love on the bosom of
her devoted but exacting Lohengrin.
Almost before the applauding echoes die
away from the Westchester hills we shall have
our beautiful bay burdened with snowy-
hooded crafts, as airy and gentle as woman-
hood itself, and impatient for the sea. After
this regatta we shall have the college
regattas—about which our young men are so
excited that they find no poetry in Horace
and no comfort in the exact sciences.
The base ball clubs are polishing their
bats and planning their willow campaigns,
which will scarcely end until, like Napoleon's
army in Russia, they are defeated by the
elements; and all over the country we have
evidences of the opening summer life.

Here, for instance, is the meeting of the
National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. We
have some of the best shots in the world in
America, especially in the new open countries,
where the pioneer's family consists of his rifle,
his axe and his horse, and a good gun has the
first place in manly affections. If some way
could be found to bring these expert gentlemen
together we should have better scores than
were ever seen at Wimbledon. We have never
ranked our Rocky Mountain statesmen as
authorities on finance and inflation, but when
it comes to the rifle, at long range or short
range, they could give our resumptionists
points and beat them in the game. In Eng-
land and on the Continent these rifle meetings
have become national institutions, and, as the
skies are generally burdened with warlike
omens, the utmost interest is taken in the suc-
cess of the various meetings. We may be
thankful that no such purpose inspires us;
that, so far as we can read our skies, there will
be no rifle shooting in angry, bloody war for
our generation. But it is well to know how
to shoot, and as we never can be sure about to-
morrow, it is wise not only to have our pow-
der dry but to know how to use it. So that
we trust our Creedmoor friends will have good
shooting during their meeting, and that when
the "Irish team" comes to dispute honors with
our Yankee marksmen its members will carry
nothing back but remembrances of courtesy
and good feeling.

The Jerome opening is really the Commence-
ment Day of our summer life. The tides
of humanity that sweep along our thread-
ing boulevards from Manhattan to West-
chester will see a picture that will not be
equalled on the road to Longchamps or the
Derby—the panorama of happy, nestling
homes, embowered in greenery and natural
beauty; the sweeping fields and sloping
hills, skirted by river and Sound, rich in the
evidences of wealth and culture and material
prosperity; richer in the old associations going
back to the times of Jay and Hamilton and
Washington—where else can they be seen but
in this noble Harlem valley? There will be
moral reflections also as to what Manhattan
might be, had our rulers courage and wisdom,
and instead of governing us to please one
ring and another, had given us rapid transit
and a generous highway system, and regarded
Westchester, not as an abandoned Western
prairie, but as a suburb of the metropolis and
deserving metropolitan care.

THE PROPOSITION to pay a contestant for
Senatorial honors the full salary and allow-
ances of a Senator seems to be so absurd that
we cannot imagine how it can for a moment
be entertained. We entirely agree with

Senator Conkling that the principle is wrong,
and that if it is justified by any precedent
the sooner that precedent is disregarded the
better for economy and public justice.

WHAT IS THE MATTER IN KANSAS?—Senator
Pomeroy, of Kansas, has gone home to stand
his trial for bribery. Upon his arrival at
Topeka he discovers that the very men who
have been pressing the charge of bribery
against him, the high-toned Senator York,
who defeated him, among the number, "have
consented, and even urged, that the case be
not proceeded with." "About one-third of
the State Senators, and four hundred promi-
nent men throughout the State, have joined
in a protest asking the same thing." The
Judge, we are told, has taken the letters and
petitions into consideration and will soon
decide. This is an extraordinary story. If
Senator Pomeroy is guilty let him suffer.
What right has the Judge to listen to appeals
and entreaties from "the prominent men" in
the State? The truth, we suspect to be, is
that the men who have been assailing Pomeroy
are as bad as he is said to be, and that they
fear his anger if he is pressed too hard. But
it shows a low tone in Kansas to find a judge
open to the influences now surrounding Judge
Morton.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—We have
better news from the South as to the crops.
It now seems to be conceded that the disasters
to sugar, rice and cotton will be less serious
than was at first anticipated. We learn that
in many of the large cotton districts the
water has subsided so as to permit the work
of replanting to commence; and, as the Rich-
mond Enquirer informs us, if the new plant
can be got in by June 15 the prospect for a
good crop will be encouraging, as "the rich
alluvial deposit will strengthen and hasten
the growth of the cane and cotton plant."
"Rice," we are further told, "will not be
greatly injured if the large volume of water
is speedily removed from it. Precisely such a
condition of things prevailed in 1853 and
1859, and the cotton crop of those years
was without precedent in extent of yield and
firmness of texture."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT are talking and
thinking more about religion than they have
done for years. Not that they are practising
its precepts; far from it. That would be a
dangerous experiment to try, and would prob-
ably produce a revolution in twenty-four
hours. There is no harm, however, in talk-
ing about the kind of religion which other
people ought to enjoy. The Archbishop of
Canterbury has fairly sat down on the
ritualists, and is anxious to get a majority of
the officials to do the same, in which case they
will be flattened out as effectually as though
one of the pillars of St. Paul's had fallen on
them. The Duke of Richmond is very
anxious about the Church of Scotland. He
cannot be happy until its disestablishment is
complete. He talks about it continually, and
even condescends to do a bit of lobbying in
that direction now and then. The Arch-
bishop of York is troubled about the scandal
connected with livings, and well he may be.
He hopes the time will come when parishes
will be able to choose their own ministers;
but there is a large moneyed interest to fight,
and money is worth as much in England as it
is anywhere else. On the whole it is a great
relief to hear the members of Parliament
talking about other people's religious affairs,
even if they have none of their own to attend
to.

WHILE THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS are
engaged in an investigation of the Department
of Charities and Correction it will be well for
them to inquire into the manner in which the
"census" is kept. How many persons are
entered twice as part of the population? How
long are names kept on the books after those
who bear them have left the institution? How
many prisoners, paupers, invalids and children
are at the present moment in the institution
under charge of the Commissioners? These
points are important and should be thor-
oughly investigated.

SOME SHERWOOD CHEMIST has discovered that
gold, not in very large proportion, we are
sorry to say, forms one of the ingredients of
salt water. Who knows but we may be able
to extract coin enough from the East River to
pay the public debt withal? That would cer-
tainly prove to be an "extract" worth having.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.
Bishop Hendricken, of Providence, is residing at the Grand Central Hotel.
Assemblyman Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Major Walter McFarland, of the Engineer corps, United States Army, is quartered at the Glenham Hotel.
Chief Engineer William W. Wood, United States Navy, has arrived at the Union Square Hotel.
George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, have apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Sanderwich passed his examination at the Academy with great success. He was just the cheese on all the hard points.
The last little girl who has "roped" her way to glory is a daughter of Dennis Maloney, of Rondout, who jumped 233 times and then died.
Chief Justice Sanford and Clerk E. O. Perrin, of the Court of Appeals, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening from Albany.
Dimitrak Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister who was lately injured by the explosion of an infernal machine, is yet in a very precarious state.
Assistant Attorney General C. H. Hill arrived from Washington yesterday at the Brevoort House. He sails for Europe to-day in the steamship Parthia.
Eliza Stanbrough, a married woman